

# Economic Empowerment Strategy for Coastal Communities in Indonesia

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**Abstract:- The type of qualitative research through the phenomenological approach, as well as the results showed that coastal communities are important assets, this is because they are the fishermen who make a living by looking for fish in the sea to Consumed by his family, the community, both in the village and in the city, in general society generally poor life so that the production is also not optimal, for that their existence needs to be considered by all stakeholders, Governments, the world of education and Private.**

**Keywords:- Fishing, Strategy, Economy, Coastal, Empowerment.**

## I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has approximately 2.7 million fishermen, as many as 95.6% are traditional and poor fishermen who operate around the coast or a few miles off the coast. Some of the problematics experienced by Indonesian fishermen include subsidized fuel access, capital, wild levies, environmental issues, life and health protection, the role of female fishermen, extreme weather, and policies The fishermen.

Fishermen's protection and empowerment efforts have not been supported by comprehensive, systemic, and holistic legislation, thus providing a guarantee of legal certainty as well as justice for fishermen. Therefore, it is necessary to set up a legal umbrella that can guarantee that the noble purpose can be realized.

Fishing communities have different socio-economic characteristics than the industry or other communities. This difference is due to the close relation to economic characteristics, availability of economic and cultural facilities and infrastructure. The social economic condition of the fishermen community can be largely in katakana concern. This happens because of the large physical barriers and erratic climatic conditions making the household economic durability low. Such conditions require all family members to participate in raising the family economy, the management of coastal and marine areas in an integrated way is a coastal territorial management approach involving two or more Ecosystem, resources and utilization (development) activities in an integrated manner to achieve sustainable development of the coastal region.

When viewed from the political economy, there are several factors that can be seen as the cause of the problem of lack of problems of marine resources management and

the occurrence of poverty in the lives of fishermen (Arief Satria: 2012), First, Indonesian fishermen in general do not have access to capital and access to the technology needed to boost its ability to optimally work; Second, many Indonesian fishermen whose status is still a fisherman's laborer; Thirdly, the difficulty of fishermen looking for banks including government banks that want to give loans as capital; Fifth, the practice of illegal fish looting; Sixth, lack of synergy between the Government and other stakeholders who are concerned in the development of marine fisheries, until the application of legislation that is deemed counterproductive with the effort to increase the welfare of fishermen; And the seventh, some government policies through the issuance of legislation are also often assessed not in line with the interests of fisherman's welfare.

According to Prof. DR. Ir. Dietriech Geoffrey Bergen, there are 3 (three) aspects that need to be considered in the fisherman protection and Empowerment BILL, first: environmental aspects, especially the water resources that are the source of the livelihoods of fishermen; Second, the social aspect, that fishermen are still weak over access to capital and limited ability; and third, economic aspects, finding fish is a fundamental livelihood because there are no other skills.

In addition to some problems surrounding fishermen in the perspective of the economic politics above, there are several other problems that may be accommodated in the BILL, first, the difference in the definition of fishermen and small fishermen in several LAWS. From some understanding of fishermen and small fishermen in several laws and regulations, the notion of traditional fishermen, traditional fishing workers, and women of traditional fishermen to date has not yet been accommodation in the LAW or other regulations relating to fishermen. So forward, in the BILL of protection and empowerment of farmers substance about the understanding and substance arrangements regarding traditional fishermen, traditional fishing workers, and traditional fishermen women need also to be accommodated. The definition of fishermen is also crucial, as it will become the scope and objectives that will determine the purpose of the establishment of this BILL later.

Secondly, the need for rules related to the existence of traditional fishermen and local wisdom factors, nowadays many traditional fishermen who have problems in doing business. Many fishermen who are now conducting fishing efforts in the areas of the sea water that stock SDI (fish resources) is experiencing overfishing (catch more).

Fishing based on local wisdom is important to regulate the action of the catchment area. For that later in this BILL should also regulate the things related to traditional fishermen and local wisdom, so that the hopes, dignity, and welfare of traditional fishermen can be lifted, and inflict the climate of catching fish that Conducive, because it also recognizes and also can dig the Keraifan Lolal and traditional values in the life of a very rich fisherman in Indonesia and also still exist in the field.

Third, not yet clear rules relating to the role of female fishermen (gender equality), traditional fishermen women are women who work in the fishery production chain in the fishing village either directly or indirectly. The women of fishermen usually become "manager" of the management of the catch and the procurement of tools to catch the fishermen who will depart for the sea. The female fishermen are also sometimes directly involved in fishing attempts, looking for shellfish, looking for seaweed. Often it is the female fishermen who cultivate the catch of fishermen in order to be durable and have added value. The BILL should then accommodate the role and position of female fishermen to be recognized and accounted for.

Fourth, most fishermen handle (handling) fish catches during the boat up to where the fish landing (fishing port) has not followed the good handling ways (Best Handling Practices). As a result, the quality of fish so until the landing site has decreased or even foul, so the selling price is cheap. For that matter in the BILL will be arranged things related to the assurance that the product catches the fishermen can be maintained and in turn will have a high economic value. Such arrangements can be a guarantee of facilitation by the Government or the designated parties to provide good fish shelter, counseling and education of good fish storage procedures, and many Again, the point in order to catch fish by fishermen can be maintained quality, which in turn will increase the selling value and improve the welfare of fishermen.

Fifth, the role of fishermen on the issues of environmental conservation, marine pollution, destruction of coastal ecosystems (such as mangrove, coral reefs, seagrass, and estuaries) is increasingly devastating, and global climate change is assigned to lower stocks (Population) OF SDI. The fishermen are not denied a subject that is alleged to be one of the perpetrators of environmental destruction in the sea due to the activities carried out in the process of fishing. For that later in this BILL should be arranged how the role of fishermen in participating and preserving the environment of the sea. Where there must be substance that regulates counselling and education problems about the importance of protecting the environment in the sea area. In addition, if necessary, there are sanctions for fishermen who undermine the environment by conducting unintended fishing ways.

#### ➤ *Problem Formulation*

1. How is the concept of coastal community empowerment in Indonesia?

## II. FOUNDATION THEORY

### A. *Empowerment*

According to the Great Dictionary of Language Empowerment is a process to be empowered, have the power, ability and power to master something. Therefore, the empowerment of socio-economic Community is a process to possess or control the life or social economic status better. The concept of empowerment in community development discourse is always connected with independent concepts, participation, networking, and fairness. Essentially, empowerment is laid on the strength of individual and social levels. According to Wisdom (2006), empowerment is interpreted as a psychological understanding of the influence of individual control over the social state, political power, and rights under law.

Empowerment is a process and a goal. The process of empowerment is development, which is a collective action that affects individual welfare. Thus building up is empowering individuals in society which means that the overall personality of a person's birth and inner is enhanced. So community empowerment means building a collective personality of a society. A development that has no impact on the individual is not development (Pomeroy, et al., 1997).

According to Kusnadi (2009) The empowerment of fishing communities is interpreted as a conscious, systematic, and Berkesinam-Bungan aware business to build the social, economic, and political independence of fishermen society by managing potential Resources they have to achieve sustainable social welfare.

Necessary prerequisites/conditions and systemic processes in the economic empowerment of the people, especially those who golong poor people, such as traditional fishing communities in the countryside. The prerequisite/condition intended is: (1) the existence of empowerment conditions; (2) Provide the opportunity for the community to be empowered; (3) Protection for the empowerment can develop; (4) Improve the ability to be more empowered, and (5) government functions. While the process of empowerment of the poor can be done gradually through three phases: (1) The initials phase, where the most dominant government and the people are passive; (2) participatory phase; Where the empowerment process comes from the government with the community, and (3) The emsipatory phase, the community can already find its power so that it can make updates in Actualize itself (Pranaka & Prijono, 1996), by means of three main objectives, namely: (1) increased public income at the lower level and declining population below the poverty line; (2) Community capacity development to improve productive socio-economic activities in rural areas; and (3) the development of Community capabilities and increasing capacity of Community institutions, both apparatus and citizens (Sumodiningrat 2000 in Juliantara, 2000), and conducted through three directions: (1) The creation of the atmosphere and climate that allows Potential for developing communities (enabling); (2) Strengthening the

potential or power owned by the community (empowering); and (3) protection (protecting) against the weak in order not to grow weak and prevent the occurrence of unbalanced competition and strong exploitation of the weak (Kartasasmita, 1996), and use three approaches, namely: first, A directed approach, meaning that community empowerment must be directed to the poor, second, group approach, meaning together to facilitate the problem solving. Third, approach to mentoring, meaning during the establishment and implementation of the poor community needs to be accompanied by a professional companion as a facilitator, communicator, and Dynamicator to the group to accelerate The achievement of Independence (Kartasasmita, 1996 in Soegijoko, 1997).

The built personality is nothing but a different identity than the previous one who has self confidence, creative ability, and the ability to face the world with the 3P namely poise (calm attitude), Purpose (Life goal), and Pride (proud of its existence) (Pomeroy and Carlos 1997). The manifestation of Community rights statement is their participation in development, ranging from planning to evaluation of development results. Therefore, empowerment encourages the process of community participation that ultimately make the development process more than below (bottom-up) than the command or top-down (Ferrer 1994).

Based on the concept, the empowerment process generally includes the following activities: Formulating partnership relationships, articulating challenges and identifying the various strengths that exist, defining established direction, Exploring source systems, analyzing source capabilities, infiltrating problem-solving frames, optimizing resource utilization and expanding opportunities, recognizing findings, and integrating the advancements (Mulekom 1999).

In connection with the empowerment strategy it is said that community-based resource management (CBM) is a strategy to achieve community-centered development, where the decision-making center Sustainable resource utilization in an area is in the hands of organizations in the communities in the region (Sen S, Nielsen, 1996).

Community-based management is one of the natural resource management approaches that puts local community knowledge and awareness into the foundation of its management. Community development with CBM is associated with belief (religion). Therefore, community-based management is a management that accommodates a wide range of interests (including government) in natural resource management called CO-Operative Management (CO-Management) (Ferrer 1994).

Management with the concept of CBM is virtually no government intervention. Management with CBM is at risk if the human resource is not ready. Nevertheless, in the concept of community-based natural resource management in fact it is also not fully successful without the government involvement in its implementation (Ferrer 1994). Society

has many shortcomings, especially in education qualifications, awareness of the importance of environmental, financial/capital and so on.

Formulating the economic empowerment model of traditional fishermen should take note of their characteristics (Frith 1967 in Mubyarto 1994), geographically as a *masya-rakat* that has a particular culture that is a differentiator with Other social groups (Kusnadi, 2009), and they are hardworking, clever, and resilient so that they can survive and escape the bondage of the poverty chain (Chambers,1983). Among the three *tolompok* (peasants, *gurem*, and fishermen) in the poorest countryside, they are the most *kehidup-annya*, because they are partly displaced groups of agricultural areas (Mubyarto & Kartodirdjo ( 1988). According to Suyanto (1996), there are two factors that led to the emergence of increasingly severe vulnerabilities among fishing families: (1) The rhythm of the season where the life of fishermen is heavily influenced by weather and nature changes; and (2) The price factor and the endurance of the fisherman fishing where the price of fish is determined by the physical condition of the fish. The factors above lead to a relatively low level of traditional fishing income.

### III. RESEARCH METHODS

Types of qualitative research through the phenomenological approach

### IV. DISCUSSION

#### A. Economic Empowerment of Coastal Communities

The concept of empowerment (empowerment) in community development discourse is always connected with the concept of independent, participation, networking and fairness. Essentially, empowerment is laid on the strength of individual and social levels. Empowerment impresses the meaning of a tough and strong mental attitude (Wisdom, 2001). From the concept of empowerment, it can be said that the empowerment of coastal and oceanic communities is the empowerment of coastal communities to utilize and manage the fishery and marine resources optimally and sustainably as an effort Improve their wellbeing. According to Soesilowati in Latif (1999), there are several strategies that can be done to empower coastal communities such as:

1. Facilitative strategies are strategies that expect the group to target a program aware of the choices and resources they have. This strategy is known as a cooperative strategy, which is a change agent together with the community looking for a solution to a problem.
2. Educative strategy, which is a strategy that gives knowledge and expertise to the community that will be empowered.
3. Persuasive strategy, which is a strategy that seeks to bring change through habit in behave. This strategy is more suitable for use when people are unaware of the need for change or have a low commitment to change.

4. Strategy of power, which is a strategy that requires a change agent that has resources to give bonuses or sanctions on the target and have access to monopoly.

The core of the four empowerment strategies above is to provide the best way of management to be done in order for coastal communities to be able to manage their resources. NIKIJULUW (2002) explains three forms of fisheries and ocean resource management, namely community-based fisheries resource Management (PSPBM), government and co-management Fisheries resource Management (PSPBM integration and Government fisheries resource Management).

PSPBM can be defined as a process of granting authority, responsibility and opportunity to the community to manage its own governmental resources by first defining the needs and desires, objectives, aspirations and Decision to determine and influence the welfare of their lives. Government fisheries resource management means all phases and management of fishery resources ranging from information collection, planning, implementation, control, monitoring and evaluation conducted by the Government. Governments as holders of power and authority in utilizing fishery resources. The advantages of government fisheries resources management are from the legal aspects, which are strongly supported by formal and written rules so that if each party can execute and obey the whole rule well then the result will be Good too.

PSPBM and the management of fishery resources by the respective Governments have superiority and weaknesses. Both forms of management can be integrated or integrated so that one weakness can be covered by other advantages. The integration of these two forms of management is known by the name of management collaboration, cooperative management or co-management. Co-management implies that the cooperation between the Government and the public is central to the management of fishery resources.

The strategy and management of community empowerment in coastal and oceanic resource management can be poured out in the form of real programs, which are excellent programs, planned and strong commitments. The form of the real program (PKSPL and LIPI, 1998) is a program for raising the welfare of fishermen, improving the quality of human resources and knowledge of IPTEK and the development of fisheries and marine industries. PEMP program is one of the real program.

#### B. Community Empowerment Strategy in Coastal Village

To realize the above vision should be made a design of coastal village management by formulating the following strategies:

❖ *Firstly*, the presence of coastal village Mapping, this can be done in several phases such as: (a) the preparation of the index, (b) the creation of typology, and (c) typological analysis. Nowadays coastal villages are naturally developed without a systematic design. This is

due to the absence of instruments to map coastal villages, so that the typology of coastal villages has never been formulated based on a variety of comprehensive attributes.

- ❖ *Second*, Coastal village transformation strategy that includes three policy areas, namely central, regional, and coastal communities. The strategy with a forward approach:
  - Centered on people (centered): a principle that puts people first as the target and the subject of coastal Village development.
  - Based on local culture and wisdom: the guiding principle that encourages the development of a coastal village remains on the cultural richness and local wisdom to counter the global and popular cultural currents,
  - Focus on Sustainability: it is a principle that prioritizes development results that can be enjoyed continuously and think about impact in the long term,
  - Holistic: A principle that emphasizes the need to touch all aspects of life related to one another,
  - Partnership: A principle that is concerned with the cooperation between actors related to the development of coastal villages, public, government, and private,
  - Linkage between micro and macro processes: is the principle that emphasizes the harmony between processes that are macro-taking either at the national level with micro processes in the region and village,
  - Dynamic: It is a principle that emphasizes the ability of the village to respond to changes that occur outside, including the ability to adapt without having to be enlightened by the local root culture,
  - Environmentally friendly: is a principle that emphasizes the importance of sustainability of the coastal environment in every Village development activity (Satria, 2006).
- ❖ *Thirdly*, the operational strategy of coastal village empowerment, by carrying out several steps (1) the identification process of local potentials, (2) conducting analysis of community needs, (3) Participatory village planning to formulate A number of social development programs, economics, culture, and natural resource management, (4) Participatory village spatial Arrangement, (5) Capacity building of social organization and village governance organizations. Social organisations are required as a tool for achieving specific objectives in accordance with the Organization's mission.

#### C. Government Policy

In order to empower coastal village to break the poverty chain the coastal community is encouraged to be able to implement programs with the maximum with continued:

1. Optimizing the switching of eco-friendly fisheries capture equipment for small fishermen ex-users of the trawler and Tarik, taking into consideration the needs of fishermen and the geographical condition of coastal

- villages, and pro-active socializing in the 10,666 Coastal villages;
2. Evaluate the fishery procurement and distribution program openly by involving the fishermen community to avoid the use of a wasted state budget;
  3. Sincerely prioritize the budget for the provision of insurance to fishermen, fish farmers, and salt farms as mandated by the law No. 7 year 2016 on the protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish farmers, and Salt Petambak;
  4. Optimizing Marine and fisheries resource supervision as well as the maritime government in the sea by maximizing the performance of fishery courts together with other fisheries law enforcement officers to increase state cash from the State revenue For the prosperity of the people, especially coastal communities, not just ceremonial surveillance activities that simply resonated with blasting but lack of revenue from the capture of foreign vessels are secure;
  5. Improve cross-ministerial cooperation in the field of vessel licensing so that the independence of national fisheries business can rise, ranging from small to medium scale to large scale;
  6. To instruct BUMN fisheries to cooperate with the fishermen organization in order to empower and increase the value added fishery products produced in coastal villages;
  7. Prioritize and team investments owned by coastal communities in the management of coastal areas and small islands, by turning on the coastal business and the village-owned enterprises (BUMDes coastal),
  8. Optimizing the distribution of assistance to coastal communities, with the government's ball transfer scheme and avoiding proposal submissions by the public that are widely utilized by those who take advantage, the government must Coordinate with coastal village devices or through cooperatives and the existing coastal BUMDes; and
  9. Increase the absorption of marine and fisheries budgets allocated to the prosperity Sebesar-besar of coastal communities (traditional fishermen, fishermen women, fish farmers, salt farms, and coastal ecosystem lobbyist).

#### D. Decentralization of Coastal Resource Management

The implementation of regional autonomy in this decentralization of the management of coastal and marine resources, will give implications and cause different consequences "better or worse" than the management practices Resources in the past. On the coastal resources, such implications and consequences are:

##### 1. Institutional

In an era of decentralization, each region must fix the structure and role as well as the integration of existing institutional functions. Especially for coastal and marine resources, it is very important to remember the entire province and most of the district has a large sea area. Without a policy and institutional approach that has clear and integrated authority, the coastal and sea resource

management problems of the past will reappear in the region.

##### 2. Human Resources

Human resources are the most important part of development, so the improvement of human resources in coastal and marine resource management is absolutely prioritized by every region that makes the coast and sea Regional growth focus.

##### 3. Management practices

Over the past three decades, it has made heavy burdens on coastal and marine resources in Indonesia. As with forests, these resources have suffered severe damage due to the burden of commercial exploitation that only aims to pursue mere short-term gains. It is obviously destroying and damaging the traditional system of sustainable management done by the community and making the fishermen as the poorest among other poor groups in Indonesia. In this decentralized era, the above management practices should be arranged so that economic objectives will not sacrifice environmental sustainability. Local governments and communities as major players in the region must support each other and control the development of coastal and marine areas in the region.

##### 4. Community participation

A massive and uniform development approach does not have a positive impact on society, as generally development design is based on the aspirations of the dominant group (minstreams), in power, capital, and access to Bureaucracy. As a social unity, people in particular indigenous peoples do not benefit. People, especially indigenous peoples residing in coastal and marine regions, often do not represent their aspirations in the development process and they must be given the freedom to protect themselves and their culture and reject changes Negative impact.

##### E. Economic Perspectives on Environmental & Resources

Fishery resources, especially the sea is public good and is open access. The PEMP Program with a monetary (financial aid) approach provides greater flexibility to coastal communities and fishermen to exploit the open resources. PEMP Program provides assistance in improving the performance of coastal and fishermen through the improvement of the capture equipment that is considered economical and high technology and capital assistance for fisheries cultivation.

The struggle for productive economic funds allows the development of fishing equipment and aquaculture efforts and coastal communities. From traditional capture tools to modern capture equipment. From a subsistence cultivation business is a commercial cultivation business. If this happens, it is a good starting change to remove coastal communities and fishermen from the circle of poverty.

Equitable distribution of welfare among coastal communities and fishermen for current generation. But the capital assistance provided is not followed by the rules on

optimizing the utilization of fishery resources. Repair of the capture equipment can increase the productivity of fishermen. But there is no rule about the maximum number of each species of fish that can be exploited every day or every season so that the availability of fish on the sea is not extinct and become sustainable, especially for rare fish and has a significant economical value. The growing profit-oriented cultivation business provides increased income for farmers. But on the other side there will be damage to other fishery resources such as mangrove forest. The existence of mangrove ecosystem has significance in the sustainability of coastal and ocean environment.

In PEMP program, increasing the performance of coastal communities and fishermen has not taken into account the value of utilization of a comprehensive resource so that the emerging undervaluation of fishery resources (Messie, 2004). If this happens continuously the exploitation of fishery resources becomes excessive and uncontrollable. The disruption of coastal and oceanic environmental ecosystems may not impact the current generation but reduce the welfare of future generations. Actually, that happens is not the improvement of welfare but the transfer of welfare is the welfare of generations to come taken partly by the current generation so that the development of fisheries and marine sustainably a When it will stay jargon only.

## V. CONCLUSION

Traditional fishermen in coastal areas need attention from the Government, both in terms of facilities and infrastructure assistance, other than that the sea catches more in consumption and yet have competitiveness, generally the coastal community is identify with Poverty, therefore the concept of empowerment and supported by a number of public policies of the government has a big share for the foundation of Coastal Society.

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